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when a great war is brewing, it is hard to overrate the value of a predevised method of adjudication on the conflicting claims, which insures to each party an impartial tribunal.

All the nations joining in the general conference ought of course to be represented in the list of names of those from whom the arbitrators in the different controversies are to be selected. Under present conditions it is probably impracticable to do better than to allow the executive head of each nation to name its representatives from the list. This method may insure as good capacity and high character as any. The general list being made up and many times too numerous to act in a given case, the obvious method of designating the least objectionable, if not the most desirable, ones is to allow the representatives of each nation alternately to strike from the whole list one name at a time until only the requisite number remains. The parties will of course be free to have as large or as small a tribunal as they may agree on, but where they fail to agree on the number it should be fixed by a general rule. For serious controversies perhaps five would generally prove satisfactory. Where all the men named in the list are well qualified to serve, the matter of prime concern is to eliminate prejudice and distrust. The method suggested is that often followed in the selection of jurors in our courts and proves most satisfactory of any. When a general agreement for compulsory arbitration is reached it may possibly be necessary to provide for cases in which one or both parties fail to take part in striking the names. This can be done by authorizing the president of the tribunal or other representatives of all the nations to act for the delinquent party or parties.

The world should deny the moral right of any nation to inaugurate war without having asked arbitration, and should so provide that arbitration when asked will be surely available and no excuse remain for failure to submit to it. Constitutions like that of Brazil, containing a mandatory provision that arbitration be asked before resort to war, will then become fully operative. A definite mode of procedure, clearly pointing out a peaceful path into which either party may lead the other without fear of ambush or pitfall, may be formulated and adopted at the next Hague Conference if the nations are ready for it. The risks of harm through the decision of a tribunal designated in the manner indicated would be infinitesimal as compared with the certainties of loss in war.

TOPEKA, KAN.

## The British National Peace Congress.

The third British National Peace Congress was held at Birmingham the second week in June. Between three and four hundred delegates were present. Dr. R. Spence Watson, president of the Peace Society, was chosen chairman. Among the prominent peace workers present were Dr. W. E. Darby, Miss Ellen Robinson, Dr. G. B. Clark, Felix Moscheles, Henry J. Wilson, M. P., Henry Vivian, M. P., John M. Robertson, M. P., John A. Hobson, T. P. Newman, Arthur G. Enock, etc. The delegates were welcomed by Alderman Martineau, who said that such a gathering brought encouragement to "those who lived, so to speak, under the shadow of militarism."

Dr. Watson, at the opening session, portrayed the darker sides of the international situation, but said that cynicism must be avoided and hopefulness preserved. The eyes of the working classes were being opened to the fact that war was made in the "interest of gain, and that though they had with both hands been pouring out money for the military and naval services, they were no safer, or rather not so safe as at the beginning." If the people would only wake up, there would be an end of the matter. They were stronger than all classes, than millionaires, than governments even. The great hope of peace lay in the extension of the principle of arbitration. It had already done an enormous work for good. The Hague Conference ought to consider the reduction of armaments, rather than how to make war less terrible; that could not be done. War was always terrible. Steps should be taken for the ending of wars. The friends of peace were working in the right way. The federation of the world was no idle dream.

A strong resolution, introduced by Ellen Robinson and supported by Dr. Darby, condemned Lord Roberts' scheme of compulsory military training in the schools. An amendment made by Mr. H. Hyndman, of the Social Democratic Federation, asking the Congress to favor a citizen army, with universal military training, was promptly turned down.

Hon. H. J. Wilson, M. P., spoke at the second session, with much appreciation, of the statement made by the French Premier on the 12th of June in regard to reduction of armaments. A resolution was adopted condemning the study of the art of war at the universities as "no part of a liberal education, being neither a science nor a branch of the humanities, and therefore a subject unfit for university study." The statement was made that the movement for such teaching had made great progress at Oxford and Cambridge where it had been found an attractive bait to dangle commissions before the eyes of students. The effort had, however, failed at Manchester, and Alderman Snape mentioned that the War Office had failed to carry through their scheme at the Liverpool University.

The evening of the first day the delegates were entertained at tea by Mr. George Cadbury at Bourneville. In response to a resolution of thanks Mr. Cadbury declared the question of peace to be the greatest question which the world had to face. Money for social reform along many lines was needed, to relieve the sufferings of millions of their fellow subjects. Militarism was the greatest obstacle with which the workmen in Germany and elsewhere had to contend. For discipline and control, which girls needed as badly as boys, he considered Swedish drill infinitely better than military, and it ought, he said, to be made compulsory in all the schools. Real progress among the nations could be had only as attention was given to "making the lives of the people healthier and happier, instead of destroying them."

On the second day a letter was read from J. Keir Hardie, M. P., in which he said that no movement was "so intimately bound up with the welfare of the workers as that which makes for the peace of nations." The workers of the world had no cause for quarrel, and therefore every one who desired their emancipation

stood for peace. Militarism was the blight of every nation; its influence cursed all whom it touched. He rejoiced that fraternal feelings were spreading in all lands, bringing the workers closer together. The result would be to make war more difficult, and hasten the time when the disease of jingoism would be driven from the body politic.

W. A. Appleton, from the Operative Lace Workers, in a fine speech pleaded for the extension of the peace propaganda to the workers. The great millions of the people had as yet been untouched by it. These people "at the bottom," who admired a display of physical courage, needed to be taught that there were other ways of displaying courage than by killing. He moved, and the Congress, after a number of speeches, unanimously voted, a resolution recommending the interchange of delegates between the Peace and the Coöperative and Trades Union Congresses.

The Congress, on motion of John A. Hobson, pronounced its condemnation of the barbarous methods used in suppressing the Zulu rising, and urged the imperial government to take such measures as would secure the native races in South Africa adequate protection of their lives, liberties and properties whenever assailed by the Colonial governments.

Henry Vivian, M. P., moved a resolution endorsing the action of the House of Commons on the subject of armaments, and expressing the confident hope of "seeing this opinion translated into practical action at an early date." This resolution was supported by John M. Robertson, M. P., and unanimously approved.

At a public meeting in the evening, at which Alderman Baker presided, a number of excellent speeches were made. Hon G. K. Gokhale, of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, condemned the enormous expenditure by the Indian government on the Indian army. Great Britain was adding expense to the overburdened natives by using India as a military depot for the East. What India needed, he declared, was not an army, but money for technical, educational and social reform.

The Congress on the whole seems to have been one of unusual vigor, plainness of speech, and courage in the handling of the questions now so pressing both in Great Britain and elsewhere.

### Pamphlets Received.

THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL ACTION FOR RELIEF OF CONDITIONS IN THE CONGO STATE. The Congo Reform Association, Tremont Temple, Boston.

LE PACIFISME ET SES DETRACTEURS. By Emile Arnaud. Paris: Bureaux de la Grande Revue, 9 rue Bleue. 31 pages, octavo.

L'ESPRIT INVISIBLE ET L'AMI DE L'HOMME. By Victor Wasilewski. Paris: A. Nouvian, 96 rue du Bac. 32 pages, octavo.

THE SANTO DOMINGO TREATY AND ITS RELATION TO THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Report of the "Committee on Foreign and Insular Trade" of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

THE FOUNDATION OF TRUE PROSPERITY, INDIVIDUAL AND NATIONAL. Issued by representatives of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Friends Book Store, 304 Arch Street.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Annual Reports, etc., 1906. New York: 42 West 44th Street.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE PHILIPPINES? Statement of Hon. Moorfield Storey before the Committee of the House of Representatives on Insular Affairs, April 6, 1906.

REMARKS OF FISCAL WARREN AND OTHERS, at a luncheon given him at the Twentieth Century Club Rooms on his return from the Philippines. Boston: The Anti-Imperialist League.

NATIONAL GREED VERSUS INDIVIDUAL CHRISTIANITY. As illustrated by our dealings with the Chinese and the Filipinos. By Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D. A sermon preached in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York City.

LABOR'S BILL OF GRIEVANCES. Speech of Hon. Charles A. Towne of New York, in the House of Representatives, April 5, 1906.

ENEMIS ET AMIS DE PACIFISME. By Gaston de Roy. Tournai, France: J. Rimbaut-Tricot, 12 rue de Cologne. 30 pages.

LA PAIX ET LA GUERRE. By Dr. Charles Richet. Paris, 8 rue de la Sorbonne. 63 pages.

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION. By Orlando J. Smith. New York: C. P. Farrell. 32 pages.

BULLETIN DE LA "CONCILIATION INTERNATIONALE," April, 1906 Paris: Ch. Delagrave, 15 rue Soufflot. 105 pages.

HOW SHALL WE ESCAPE? By Leo Tolstoy. The Free Age Press, Christchurch, Hants, England. 14 pages.

POUR L'ARBITRAGE. French edition of Andrew Carnegie's Rectorial Address to the Students of St Andrews. With a Preface by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant. Paris: Ch. Delagrave, 15 rue Soufflot.

LIMITATION AND REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS. Speech of Hon. Theodore E. Burton of Ohio in the House of Representatives, May 4, 1906.

THE GREAT INIQUITY, THE ONE THING NEEDFUL, AND WORK WHILE YE HAVE THE LIGHT. By Leo Tolstoy. 39 pages, 55 pages, and 64 pages, respectively. The Free Age Press, Christchurch, Hants, England.

RECUEIL DE LEGISLATION DE TOULOUSE, 1905. Toulouse, France: Edouard Privat, 14 rue des Arts.

## International Arbitration and Peace Lecture Bureau, 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

The following persons may be secured to give lectures, club talks and addresses before public meetings, churches, schools and other organizations on international arbitration and peace. Those wishing their services should communicate directly with them as to dates and terms.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 378 Newbury St., Boston.  
E. Howard Brown, Earlham, Iowa.

Ernest H. Crosby, 19 Liberty St., New York City.

W. C. Dennis, State Department, Washington.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Professor Cyrus W. Hodgkin, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.

Dr. George W. Hoss, Wichita, Kansas.

Rev. William G. Hubbard, Columbus, Ohio.

Edwin D. Mead, 20 Beacon St., Boston.

Lucia Ames Mead, 39 Newbury St., Boston.

Dr. Ernst Richard, Columbia University, New York.

Dr. Homer B. Sprague, The Evans, Newton, Mass.

Benjamin F. Trueblood, 31 Beacon St., Boston.

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